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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Agenda item 9
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Republic of Korea and Thailand: revised draft resolution

Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[1] which provides, in its article 33, that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[2] adopted during the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Recognizing that prevention of drug abuse is a core component of a successful drug control system and drug demand reduction strategy,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[2] E/2009/28, chap. I, sect. C.

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Convinced that prevention that is based on scientific evidence and on a rigorous process of adaptation to local cultural and socioeconomic circumstances is the most cost-effective approach to preventing drug abuse and other risky behaviours and therefore is an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Acknowledging that the coverage of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies is generally of concern, especially in the case of high-risk groups, and that the coverage of programmes and policies based on scientific evidence is not known,

Aware that the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies is evaluated in a very small minority of cases,

Recognizing that drug abuse prevention efforts are most successful when fully coordinated through a multisectoral approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations participate and are provided with sufficient training and funding,

Stressing the importance of implementing various evidence-based prevention activities in different social settings, such as schools, families and workplaces, and using different means, including with the support of the media, and of targeting different age groups and groups at different levels of risk,

Also stressing the importance of taking into account human rights obligations in the implementation of drug prevention programmes and policies, particularly those focusing on children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Noting with appreciation the development of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a crucial summary of the scientific literature available worldwide and a guiding tool, and noting also the initial process of dissemination of the Standards through seminars for policymakers,

1. *Invites* Member States to consider expanding the coverage and quality of drug abuse prevention systems, interventions and policies based on scientific evidence, as described in the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, paying particular attention to both individuals and groups at risk, as well as to the need for a scientific evidence-based monitoring and evaluation component;

2. *Also invites* Member States to support drug abuse prevention based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities, especially through adequate measures, including the financing of ongoing training for policymakers, practitioners and researchers, as appropriate;

3. *Encourages* Member States, where applicable, to periodically undertake scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies and to share the results of those studies widely, for the benefit of humanity;

4. *Exhorts* all Member States to enhance and further develop prevention programmes and policies that are targeted at children, adolescents, youth, families and communities and are designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug abuse and to promote a healthy way of life conducive to the enjoyment of free time without drug abuse;

5. *Encourages* Member States to widely disseminate scientific evidence-based information on the dangers of drug abuse in an easily accessible and age-appropriate format, stressing the scientifically known harmful effects of drug abuse to public health;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to disseminate scientific evidence on drug abuse prevention, including the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, with particular emphasis on the evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention;

7. *Invites* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate in the implementation of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, through the exchange of information and the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, with a view to enhancing their ability to implement those Standards;

8. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, upon request, in improving the knowledge and skills of their policymakers, practitioners and researchers working in the area of drug abuse prevention;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance coordination efforts in drug abuse prevention with other relevant United Nations organizations;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit a report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.